

## STEAM ROLLER OVER CANNON

UNCLE JOE GETS A TASTE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE.

House Democrats Put Through Their Code of Rules Refusing to Allow Amendments, but Giving Republicans the Right to Offer a Substitute.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Uncle Joe Cannon, for eight years Speaker, now a private in the ranks, performed in the House of Representatives to-day. The crowds went to the Capitol to observe how the Democrats would conduct the affairs of the House. They remained to see Uncle Joe in action, and they were not disappointed. The battle scarred veteran from Danville took a leading part in the day's debate, and as the subject of the rules was up for consideration he was in his element.

It was trouble over the rules that provoked the great fight in February, a year ago, between the Cannon organization and the Republican insurgents. This fact was recalled by Mr. Cannon to-day. He paid his respects to his old time enemies, and glancing at a group of insurgents seated near him, declared less like laughing and applause "I never felt less like dying than I do now."

Yesterday the House Democrats took over control of the House. To-day they buckled down to business. New to the job of presiding, Speaker Champ Clark was self-conscious, and the Democratic leaders, as yet untrained in their duties, were a little awkward in handling themselves.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Democrats would to-day put through a code of rules to govern the House during the life of this Congress. The task was performed in accordance with the schedule.

The day's session was begun with a wrangle over the rules, a futile filibuster by the Republican leaders and a strenuous kick by the Democratic insurgents, who sought the opportunity to vote early to amend the set of rules which the Democratic Rules Committee had been laboring over for many days. The Republicans protested in vain. The new rules were adopted before adjournment and they are now the law of the House.

No time was lost in getting down to business. As soon as the Journal of yesterday's proceedings had been approved Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution which made the consideration of the rules order of the day and providing further that a vote should be taken on the measure after four hours debate.

The resolutions gave the Republicans the privilege of offering a blanket substitute for the Democratic rules.

"I want to know if we will not be given a chance to offer amendments," questioned Representative Norris, the Nebraska insurgent.

"This is a party measure which I have presented," replied Mr. Henry. "I have given your party the right to offer a substitute. I presume you can incorporate your amendments in the substitute."

"Judging from past experience, I don't think that we can," rejoined Mr. Norris, taking a side glance at Mr. Cannon. "As to our substitute rules I haven't even seen them."

Representative Kendall of Iowa, another insurgent, thought amendments should be in order.

Mr. Henry called forth the steam roller, oiled its mechanism and took his place at the steering wheel. The minority was again told that it might offer a substitute, but that it might as well not.

"Yes, but it will do us no good to talk about these rules if we can't amend," said Mr. Norris, and no one contradicted him.

Representative Mann, the new minority leader, stepped in here and offered a few pertinent comments to the Democratic manner of doing business.

Mr. Henry finally tired of the harangue and moved the previous question. The Democrats swamped the Republicans, 205 to 137.

Mr. Mann filibustered to the extent of asking for a roll call. He demanded another roll call when the yeas and nays were taken for the consideration of the new rules came up for adoption, and the Republicans supported him to a man.

The resolution passed and Mr. Henry launched into an analysis of the proposed changes in the rules as compared with the codes in effect in previous Congresses.

Minority Leader Mann followed with a loud protest. He was greeted with many hearty but impotent Republican cheers. Mr. Mann thought the Democratic code was all wrong, especially that provision increasing the membership of fifteen committees of the House without allowing the Republicans proportionate increased membership.

Representative Dalzell, who in the old days was the man who applied the gag for the Republicans, uttered cries of distress over the "high handed" Democratic proceedings.

The Democrats sat back and smiled, knowing that late in the afternoon the rules they had drafted and approved in the caucus would go through without a single amendment.

Many members participated in the debate, but the speech of former Speaker Cannon was the feature of the session. Uncle Joe twitted the Democrats. He complimented them on the code of rules which they had introduced. He said they were old Reed and Cannon rules with a few additions. He turned a battery on the insurgents, and made some sarcastic references to the "uplift magazines." It was Uncle Joe's manner rather than what he said that aroused the House. He made it plain to the Democrats and the insurgents that although he had been ousted from the Speaker's rostrum he proposed to take an active part in the deliberations of the House.

"Sometimes majorities and minorities tear passion to tatters and appeal from the standpoint of demagoguery and clap net to people that would not know a word of a code of rules if they met one or the other in the middle of the street," observed Mr. Cannon. "The late Speaker of the House has no apology to make to the majority, to the minority, or to the country for the manner in which he administered that great office under the rules of the House for eight years."

Mr. Cannon referred to the provision in the Democratic code creating a "unanimous consent" calendar. "I am glad that you put it there," he continued. "Along with that is the saying in the language of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Victor Murdock) and the universal representation of the uplift magazines, that it is no longer necessary to crawl upon your knees to ask that the Speaker give you recognition for unanimous consent."

In former days, Mr. Cannon pointed out, the Speaker was chairman of the Committee on Rules. He had been removed from that position. A new czar had taken his place.

"Hurrah for Czar Henry!" shouted Mr. Cannon. "He has done a good job."

Mr. Cannon next discussed the "committee on discharge" proposition which applies to all committees except that on rules.

"Oh, why did you do that, Brother Henry?" pleaded Uncle Joe. "Why, why did you do that? There you are trying to make a czar of the rules chairman, giving him immunity where it was denied to others? Was there danger of interfering with your czarlike powers if you were subject to the rule that a bill might be discharged from your committee?"

Uncle Joe was given an ovation. He

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A mild blend of well seasoned tobaccos carefully made—always uniform.

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Accompanying illustration is actual size of a Royal Bengals.

was applauded to the echo by both sides of the House. His time was extended on two or three occasions, the House evidently being eager to hear his voice in debate.

The rules adopted differ from those that obtained in the former House in only two or three particulars. All the reform ideas written into rules incident to the insurgent movement of the last Congress are to be found in the new code. One of the Democratic amendments is the Committee on Committee plans, whereas formerly House committees were named by the Speaker.

The organization of the Democratic House is nearly completed. The committees have not yet been authorized. Tentative committees have been selected by the Democrats, but they have no official status until formally approved by the House. The committee lists will be perfected as soon as the Republican leader, Mann, makes his recommendations for the minority assignments. The indications are that the House will be fully organized next week and then the Democrats plan to get down to business in earnest.

## PLANS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS.

May Consider Tariff Revision Bills Before Acting on Canadian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The plans of the House Democrats relative to the Canadian trade agreement and other questions bearing on the tariff are still in the making. While the leaders will not commit themselves, it is now generally understood that the Canadian agreement will be held in reserve for some time. Before the pact is considered the committee will report other bills proposing changes in the tariff law not contemplated in the agreement negotiated with the Dominion by President Taft. The form of these measures has not yet been determined. In a general way members of the committee have made it known that the committee is preparing on short notice to report bills involving changes in the woolen and cotton schedules and reducing the rates on a hundred or so other necessities of life.

From present indications the legislative program for the House will not begin to take definite form until some time next week. Then the House will be fully organized and ready to proceed to business. The rules were adopted to-day. Next week the committee list will be perfected. The wheels of legislation will then begin to grind.

While Congress was called in special session by the President to act on the Canadian agreement the House Democrats plan to make other changes in the tariff and to consider general legislation mapped out in the program adopted at the party caucus on Saturday night.

There is a probability that before attention is given to the tariff the House leaders will propose to a party caucus that other measures receive consideration. The chances are that the first question to be passed on by the House will be that of Missouri, chairman, and Humphrey of Mississippi.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee will meet to-day. The legislative program was not discussed. The committee met to select the personnel of the Committee on Organization, which is entrusted with the duty of allotting the House patronage.

At the conclusion of the meeting Chairman Underwood announced the personnel of the committee as follows: Messrs. Lloyd of Missouri, chairman, and Humphrey of Mississippi.

**House Insurgents May Form Separate Organization.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republican insurgents of the House held a meeting this morning and for two hours debated whether or not they should form a separate organization. They reached no decision. There were seventeen insurgents in the meeting, the sixteen who voted for Representative Cooper for Speaker yesterday and Mr. Cooper himself.

**The Weather.**

April 4.—The principal part of the storm from the Southwest travelled to the lake regions and was central yesterday over northern Michigan and Lake Huron. After it rained another and heavier depression central over Wyoming and Colorado.

Rain continued to fall in practically all States in the eastern half of the country and was heavy in the south Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States with fog along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts.

Snow fell in Maine and the Lake Superior district, these being the only sections east of the Mississippi River where temperatures were below freezing.

In the middle West it was generally cloudy. There was snow in Idaho and rain in neighboring States and on the Pacific coast.

Higher temperatures prevailed in the lake regions and eastward. In the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and the coast States north from the Carolinas, in the Northwest, the central States and Gulf States it was generally cooler.

In this city rain and fog continued all day; wind, light to fresh east to southeast; warmer; average humidity, 88 per cent.; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.85; at 3 P. M., 29.73.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

For eastern New York, local rains and slightly colder to-day; unsettled to-morrow; rain by night; moderate southerly to west winds, becoming variable.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, unsettled and colder to-day; probably rain to-morrow; moderate southerly to west winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, unsettled and colder to-day; probably rain to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds.

For Delaware, unsettled to-day; probably rain to-morrow; light to moderate southerly to west winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, rain or snow to-day; unsettled to-morrow; rain by night; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

For western Pennsylvania, local rains to-day and cooler in southern portion; unsettled to-morrow; rain by night; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

## SOCIALIST MEMBER HEARD.

Demands the Immediate Withdrawal of Troops From Mexican Border.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Social Democratic party resented the one man in the House to-day and hurled a thunderbolt at President Taft for his military policy in dealing with the Mexican situation. In a joint resolution introduced by Representative Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the sole Socialist Democrat in the House, the traditional policy of the United States is declared to be sympathy with the people struggling for their liberty and the Diaz Government is characterized as "brutality and despotism."

The resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of the United States military forces from the border and a firm adherence in future to neutrality.

**Nominations by the President.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

To be Assistant Attorney-General—William H. Lewis of Massachusetts.

To be United States Attorney—Guy D. Goff of Wisconsin, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

To be United States Marshals—William Lindsay of Montana, District of Montana; Hyman D. Davis of Ohio, Northern District of Ohio; Elmer B. Colwell of Oregon, District of Oregon.

To be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii—Alexander G. M. Robertson of Hawaii.

To be District Judge for the Territory of Hawaii—Charles F. Clemons of Hawaii.

To be a member of the Assistant Attorney General—Charles M. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The President also made a recess nomination, among them the following:

To be Register of Treasury—James C. Napier of Tennessee.

To be Auditor for the Post Office Department—Charles R. Kram of Pennsylvania.

To be Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States—George Fort of Georgia.

To be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals in the District of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania—Frederick W. Meville of Pennsylvania.

To be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York—Francis W. Bird of New York.

To be Rear Admiral in Navy—Capt. Charles J. Badger.

The following postmasters were named: Connecticut, Lewis B. Sutton, New Canaan; New Jersey, James F. Sherman, Frenchtown; New York, William L. Connor, New York; Hawaii, E. E. Evers, Honolulu; Seneca D. Zek, Hillsdale; Joseph A. Crane, Rochester; John G. Cole, Waterloo; John H. Schofield, Scottsville; Bruce F. Martin, Watertown; Owen B. Mulholland, Dunkirk; James R. Cowan, Ward, Pennsylvania; Isaac N. Lightner, Ephrata; Mary J. Ensign, Ardmore; Daniel J. Gensemer, Pine Grove; Charles L. Ferrellee, Saint Clair; Benjamin Apple, Sunbury.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The gunboat Paducah has sailed from Swan Island for Cape Gracias-A-Dios, the torpedo boat destroyer Drayton from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads, and the collier Prometheus from San Diego for San Pedro.

The battleship Delaware has arrived at Rio de Janeiro, the cruiser Des Moines at Norfolk, and the tug Rocket at Indian Head.

**WOMEN PLEAD FOR VOTES.**

Connecticut House Gives a Hearing to Suffrage Representatives.

HARTFORD, April 5.—It was woman suffrage day at Capitol to-day, the first hearing of the session being held on votes for women. The legislators had groomed themselves for the ordeal and the bachelors especially looked like ready money.

After a telegram had been sent from Col. Norris G. Osborn, editor of a New Haven paper, expressing his regret at not being able to be present and endorsing the cause, a large number of women writers, social workers and at least one male lawyer and politician trained their intellectual guns on Connecticut conservatism. There was a crush in the House.

Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, spoke first and introduced the other speakers, who were Mrs. N. J. Reynolds of Colorado, Caroline Runtz-Rees, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Ston, Miss Emily Ferson, Mrs. Ward Fillmore Bowen, Mrs. Edward Porritt, Julia Maltby of Waterbury, Robert H. Elder, ex-District Attorney of Kings county, and the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

The arguments that were used are not new. There will be another hearing, when those opposed to woman suffrage will have their inning.

**FOG HELD MAURETANIA BACK.**

Crocker Sails on Her, Lamenting the Ills of Personal Liberty Here.

The Cunarder Mauretania, which sailed yesterday with 600 first and second cabin passengers, did not venture from her dock until nearly noon, about three hours behind schedule, because of the fog that held up navigators and delayed the ship for several hours. She chose a moment when there seemed to be a permanent rift in the vapor cloud. But it was illusory. The fog shut out limiting things from the vision of the pilot soon after he had headed byward, and the great turbine just loosed down to Quarantine. She stayed there until 3:10 and then headed for the open, passing out at the Hook at 4 o'clock, practically a quarter of a day late.

Richard Crocker was one of the belated ship's passengers and seemed to be glad to leave New York and go out into the mist. He lamented the lack of personal liberty here and repeated that he favored a sort of local option in horse racing so that communities favoring it might have it through popular vote. He said he believed the people of this town would be overwhelmingly for it at the polls.

Crocker praised the administration of Mayor Gaynor and said he was glad that Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago had won.

## TAFT'S RECIPROCITY MESSAGE

TELLS CONGRESS THE PEOPLE ARE WITH HIM.

Urges That the Agreement With Canada Be Confirmed Speedily by Both Houses—Why He Didn't Let the Matter Wait Till the Regular Session.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Taft sent the following message to Congress to-day:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress on January 26 last the text of the reciprocal trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts, extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

"The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our consumers on advantageous conditions and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries.

"Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement with the accompanying correspondence and data explaining both its purpose and its scope became known to the people through the message transmitted to Congress it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with a widespread approval. This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all its particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

"The House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress, after the full text of the arrangement with all the details in regard to the different provisions had been made known to them, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress. The measure failed to pass the Senate.

"In my transmitting message of the 26th of January I fully set forth the character of the agreement and emphasized its appropriateness in view of the present emergency. I stated that I did not as a response to the mutual needs of the people of two countries, as well as its common advantages I now lay that the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress is a measure of reciprocal advantage and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

"I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people, whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration, early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa. I have felt it my duty therefore not to acquiesce in the delegation of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and convolve the Sixty-first Congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

"The White House, April 4, 1911."

**SPEAKER CLARK EXPLAINS.**

Tells Why He Didn't Mention Reciprocity in His Speech of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The omission of all mention of reciprocity in Speaker Clark's speech of acceptance yesterday took the gavel to preside over the House of Representatives is the chief topic of conversation on both sides of the dividing aisle. When questioned on the matter to-day the Speaker made the following statement, prefacing it, however, by saying that had he thought of it after he had concluded his remarks about Democratic pledges he would have said something about reciprocity.

"The situation as to reciprocity is this," said Speaker Clark. "In 1854 a Democratic Administration negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Canada. In 1867 a Republican Administration abrogated it. In 1911 a Republican President negotiated another one and a bill was introduced to carry it out. All the Democrats in the House, except five, voted for it. The President couldn't muster even a majority of the House Republicans for it. The House then passed a resolution that Representative McCall of Massachusetts, thanking him for getting it through the House, then it was sent to a Republican Senate and they wouldn't even consider the matter.

"The Democrats have demonstrated over and over again that they are in favor of reciprocity. Individually I have been advocating reciprocity, not only with Canada but with all the civilized nations of the earth. Everybody that cares to know it knows it already. It isn't a new theory with me or a new experiment."

"During the whole time that the Republicans had had control for the last fourteen years I have never made a speech about the tariff that I did not advocate reciprocity. When the President got to be in favor of it I am not advised, I know that Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania is the ablest Republican in the House and the leader against reciprocity in the debate in the House declared it was a Democratic measure."

"I am as much in favor of reciprocity as I ever was. In my speech in the House on accepting the election to the Speakership I spoke about what the Democrats had promised in the last campaign in order to win the election. When I got through with that I quit, and anybody with good sense knows that was what I was doing and all I was doing."

"I consider reciprocity a Democratic proposition. For the last fourteen years the Republicans have been appropriating Democratic ideas for their own uses. After they had advanced a proposition until it became popular they would take it up and take all the credit."

"Naturally after a while a man grows weary of this sort of thing. Democrats as well as Republicans deserve to be treated fairly. Reciprocity is a Democratic proposition, and if it is ever enacted into law it will be largely by Democratic votes. The situation as to reciprocity is one of the queerest mixups in legislative history."

**INDORSE RECIPROCITY.**

**President Receives Encouraging Telegrams From Two Border States.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—From Michigan and Oregon, border agricultural States, where it was asserted by many persons the Canadian reciprocity campaign of President Taft would make serious inroads on the Republican vote, came news to the White House to-day of indorsements of the reciprocity programme.

A telegram from W. F. Knox, chairman of the Michigan Republican State central committee, accredited the Republican victory of yesterday in that State directly to reciprocity. Here is the telegram:

In yesterday's spring election the entire Republican State ticket was successful by a normal Republican majority. This I regard as significant in view of the declaration made in some quarters that the reciprocity programme of the Administration would disrupt the party in strong Republican border States. I regard the outcome as a strong indorsement of your reciprocity programme.

The telegram from Oregon was an indorsement of the President's stand on this question by a local grange, in direct opposition to the resolutions passed by the National Grange. It read:

Whereas President of the United States William Taft has sent a message to Congress asking that a reciprocity bill be enacted into law between the United States and Canada, and

Whereas the National Grange has gone on record as being opposed to the passage of the said bill by Congress and has asked that all the local granges throughout the United States sanction the action of the National Grange, therefore be it

Resolved, That Woodlawn Grange, No. 830, of Portland, Ore., disapproves of this action of the National Grange in opposing reciprocity with Canada, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member in Congress from Oregon, one to the National Grange and also one to President Taft.

W. E. BLATER, Secretary.

**FEATURING CHAMP CLARK.**

**Anti-Reciprocity Canadian M. P. A Harp on Speaker's "Annexation" Sayings.**

OTTAWA, April 5.—The reciprocity debate was resumed in the House of Commons to-day after two weeks devoted to other subjects. Champ Clark was promptly brought to the fore as the favorite bogey of the Opposition. The Conservatives asked the Ministry if it was true that the United States had established a publicity bureau, under the presidency of Champ Clark, to furnish statistics and other information bearing on reciprocity and annexation.

Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, scoffed at the suggestion, but the Opposition made it evident that they intend to keep the Speaker in the Canadian eye for some time to come by quoting his annexation utterances and especially his statement alleged to have been made before a Ways and Means Committee two years ago that it was the intention of the American settlers in the Canadian west to do just as the Americans in Texas had done, that is to bring Canada under the Stars and Stripes.

Ralph Smith, a Government supporter, represents a British Columbia constituency and is the only Labor member from the west. He said that the labor organizations and the great mass of the people of the far West were all for reciprocity. Andrew Broderick spoke against reciprocity. The debate will be continued to-morrow. The leaders on both sides are putting forward the "Black Benches" to fill in with until Congress is heard from.

**Army and Navy Orders.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Robert H. Sillman, Eighteenth Infantry, is transferred to Fifteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Coast Artillery Corps, to transport McCall at Vancouver, B. C.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Parker, Nineteenth Infantry, from General Staff, San Francisco, Cal., to Department of California for assignment to duty.

William H. Moncrief and Will L. Pyles and First Lieut. Joseph Casper, Medical Corps, and John H. Merritt, from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. Junior grade E. B. Woodworth, from the Colorado to home.

Paymaster E. H. Merritt, from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

## You'll Never Know Water's

Delights—nor its Benefits—until you've tried

Still Rock Water

Nature's own remedy for Kidney, Stomach and Gouty Complaints.

From the famous White Rock Springs at Waukesha, Wis.

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